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BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIPAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Destruction of Christ Episcopal Church by Fire.

The Heroic Acts of the Firemen

Could not Save it. Wednesday night was as cold a night as we have had and the snow storm coming also made it a bad night for anyone to be out. Just about 10 P. M. the alarm was rung out by the fire bell and the steam whistle, from box No. 25. An atat the First Presbyterian Church a brilflagt speciacle, met their view, the Epispal Church on Liberty Street being to a seetfing mass of flames. The Rector. Rev. Edwin A. White, was at the Ragan lecture with his wife, his child being at home with the servant. The alarm had soon spread and before Mr. White and wife got home Miss Dalrymple had been there and taken the babe to her

home on Oakland Avenue. The firemen had been quick to respond to the call, the Chief, T. Howell Johnson, sand the Truck Company getting there almost at the same time. Lines of hose were quickly run out and streams directed upon the flames. Three streams were al first put on, but the pressure was deficient and it was some twenty minutes before the pressure was what it should be-the chief having telephoned to get it. Had there been sufficient pressure at first it is thought that the fire possibly might

The ladies had a sewing meeting on Wednesday in the Gulld House and had been busy making garments for the poor. The sexton, Mr. Moneypenny, who has always been so faithful a little after five clock went down in the cellar and left very hing secure, as he supposed.

. The fire originated evidently in the celspread through the yestry room into the them. Several heroic attempts were made to save some of the property, the communion service and some of the altar cloths being rescued at great risk to the firemen who went into the vestry room for them. Everything in the church was destroyed, the walls alone standing, the heavy plaster holding the fire back. The w bell and tower fell about 11 P. M. into

The firemen were most of them kept there until 3 o'clock Thursday morning and were covered with ice from head to foo', the water freezing on them. Some of the Hose Companies were short of men, and the Hook and Ladder men did good service assisting in running out the lines of hose, there being six or seven lines out at one time.

There was great danger at one time that the rectory would catch fire and very many articles of futniture, etc., were taken into Mr. Bartlett's house next door on Liberty Street. Mrs. L. R. Cook's house on Austin Place was also in great danger but the firemen saved them both.

Before the fire George Bartlett was up in his room telegraphing to one of his friends. By accident he went to the win-If he could find the rector, Mr. White We believe the alarm was given by Guy

Mr. Moneybenny, the sexton, was atraid there might be an explosion from and turned it off, which was a brave un-

The church, with its extensions, decorations and other properties, cost somewhere about \$17,000, which with the Guild House recently built would make a loss of not less than \$20,000, against Harrison Bros. to cost \$1,800 and was to be completed March 1st.

Mr. White had a funeral service to attend on Wednesday afternoon for which get to heaven without God. God must not find them filling the churches—be introduced if the people had the right be suprement to a hundred would be appropriately be suprement to a hundred would be introduced if the people had the right be introduced if the people had the right be appropriately be suprement to a hundred would be introduced if the people had the right be introduced if the people had the right be appropriately be suprementative. The Dewey system of cataloguing a beautiful to the people had the right be introduced if the people had the right beautiful to the people had the right bea

The rector, Mr. White, completed his trarisks. The members must make sacfirst year last Sunday, and now starts up. rifices the same as they would if they on the second year without a church edi- were going hunting, fishing or on a pleafice. Many kind offers have been made sure excursion When there was sickof places to hold services in, but until ness in the house, business could be left there has been a meeting of the vestry it for the sake of a life; should be as will not be decided what to do. If they soldiers who when they went to the front tebuild on the present site a substantial took unusual risks. There might be stone structure will be put up. It may be nights in the week when they would have deemed advisable to select a site more to wait until after the meeting for supper. central between Bloomfield and Glen Everything for the time being must be Ridge. That would seem to meet the set aside for the church. At the close of views of all. The sale of the present the sermon a short prayer meeting was property would bring a good price. But held and protractive meetings were held everything is conjecture now until the all the week. board shall have met.

The Senior Warden, Jos. L. Clark has Mrs. Ballington Booth in Glen Ridge. been confined to the house for five weeks and is not able to take any active part in nouncement that many will be glad to the church at this critical time of its hear, namely that Mrs. Ballington Booth

laid up from the severe exposure to the January 22.1, at 7.45, in the Glen Ridge weather. Louis Schleiff of Active Hose Congregational Church, under the auswas hurt by falling timbers and had to pices of the King's Daughters Society. be taken to his home in Watsessing.

Hubert Ashley ran a wire into his wrist while working at the fire which made a painful wound.

Union Meetings for Prayer. AGITATION OF THE DRINK QUESTION IN WESTMINSTER CHAPEL.

The last meeting of the week of prayer was held in the Westminster Chapel on Saturday night. The chapel was well filled members of the various churches belonging to the Evangelical Union being present. The meeting was in charge of the Rev. Geo. W. Paull and the topic under discussion was Temperance. tempt had been made to pull box No. 26 speaking and prayers bearing directly but it would not work, which caused upon that subject. Mr. Pauli, in a short some delay so that just as the people address at the opening, gave some very were coming out from the Ragan lecture startling statistics upon the great evil of intemperance. He dwelt particularly upon the harmfulness to Americans of using stimulante, as being a people naturally under great excitement in the manner of living and the transaction of busi-

> The meeting was then thrown open, th time to be occupied either in prayer or speaking, Rev. R B. Collins said that the most pit able spectacle that one could look at was the victim of strong drink. I'wo years ago he was luterrupted in his sermon by a man under the influence of liquor; that he closed his labored with this man to get him to break from the sin which was weighing him lished down. The man was stopped for a time

in his downward career. Then, Mr. Mills came and the man under the influence of those meetings was converted and was received into his church on probation For months he was kept in the faith bu finally yielded, for an offense was sent to the stupefying influence of rum he bac been frozen to death. In closing his remarks he prayed for some power that would control the accursed thing.

frunkenness was a crime. When we see a person intoxicated we pity him, and the boys laugh at him. The nations do not know what to do with the evil. Every land has it to deal with, but of no avail When people talk about it they get excit ed and are put down as fanatics. No one knows how to handle the liquor question year about fifteen gallons for each person in the United States, and if that was so somebody was getting his share for he had no use for it. Here was another saloon started in this town, and there was money enough to run forty of them, and yet the Y. M. C. A. could not find money enoù h to run that.

Rev. C. A. Cook spoke of the death of a saloon keeper recently and his place being closed, which had over the door the ominous sign bearing the single word 'Death" in large letters. How appropriate it was, not only for that saloon but for all other saloons. He was glad the subject was under discussion and prom sed that the Evangelical Union would soon do some practical work in that

Mr. John G. Broughton spoke of the offuence Christians have on others and that they should be abstainers because of their example to others. He cited an experience he had in persuading a man rom entering Archdeacon's place years ago. Persuasion was of more weight than to say "You shan't." Suppression had often had the effect of creating an appetite, because men had been told that "they should not have it."

In closing the meeting Mr. Paull said that the Evangelical Union is the church es united, their object being to have etter observance of the Sabbath and to be united in their work for temperance.

"The Call to Arms"

BY REV. ELBERT CLEMENT AT WATSESSING On last Sunday night Rev. Elbert Clem ent preached in the Watsessing M. E Church a sermon which, judged the topic, was intended to arouse the members of his church to action. He showed how with the tribes of Israel with only 10,000 men whose duty to country arose paramount to business and illing the soil, and without weapons of any kind had been enabled to put the foe to flight and to vanquish them. God was with them. If the church wanted to succeed God must be foremost. There were some half-hearted Christians who would get along without him if they could, and is a sword in his hand, a light to the people. The world sometimes only gets a meets with irreparable loss, as many view of the church from the human side sheets of original music have been de lof its folbles and the worn spots. In streyed which money could not replace. Fiolding extra meetings they brought ex-

We are authorized to make an anof the Salvation Army is, to speak on the Many of the firemen will no doubt be subject of her work on Sunday evening. Further notice will be given next week.

> Regular meeting of the Town Committee at 3,45 P. M. next Monday.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

At the special meeting of the Township Committee, held on Monday afternoon, a letter from Essex Hook and Ladder Company was read by the Clerk accepting the proposition of the Committee to employ an architect to examine the bell tower with the view of determining what should be done to make it safe from people has been steadily gathering force

mittee be authorized to have the examination and repairs, if necessary ment. This increased interest is due to

the examiner should be, and it seemed to be the opinion of all the members that a disinterested outside party afforts as a propagandist by personal letshould do it, and it was unanimously ters and word of mouth. Others have decided to engage engineer J. W. Ferguson of Paterson to make the

The Sidewalk Cleaning Ordinance of 1888 was ordered to be repub-

The severe weather through which we are passing has encouraged the of injustice to a great many veteran reto the bottom of the barrel to find of the advocacy of the "initiative and stories to tell about the cold weather American reformers extends back about frozen so hard that a track was laid part of the socialistic programme since the water on Oakes' pond froze down more has been done to bring the idea to the bottom, but they fail to give than in all the years before, and the in-Thos. P. Day said that early in history | the date or any corroborative evidence. Meations are that the near future con-

> The condition of our streets and sidewalks and the outlook of a long winter with much snow and ice leads many to wish for a stronger form of government than we now have. There are ordinances and ordinances, but we seem to need something back of them with a larger proportion of compulsion. Have we the best form of Township government ?

everything a severe chill. Church may preach ever so eloquently as to the duty of members but cold waves many instances is more potent.

Philanthropic and church move ments are generally made during the winter months, whereas strikes and general fermentations that turn the world upside down come when the mercury in the thermometer is reaching for the top of the glass. Armies avoid fighting in cold weather; but it when the weather is hot.

A remark made at the Union meeting Saturday night deserves more than a passing notice. Attention was called to the fact that there was laws. The referendum means that all money enough in the town to run proposed laws must be submitted to the forty saloons, but none to run a Young Men's Christian Association. majority of all the votes deposited are It is often said that the devil takes care of his own, and perhaps that accounts for the prosperity of the saloon interests. There is a responsibility here that the churches cannot evade. The president of the Evangelical Union made a promise from his pulpit which has not as yet been ent system and never investigate a proredeemed. What is he going to do posal until forced to do so. "Why,

Many claim that there is really no need for a Y. M. C. A. in Bloomfield, that in a large city like New York, hundred of these bills are for the purwhere there are many strangers, it is pose of bolstering up unwise or crooked young men in proportion to our pop- people would repudiate if given the op- has caused untold misery among the would be only too happy if they could ulation here as anywhere. You do portunity, even under our present sys- working classes. Commerce is almost on Sunday or any other time. Where are they? Perhaps the Evangelical Union can tell us. Look over a congregation on Sunday or Thursday night and count the men, young and old, and see how small a proportion tion should be borne for every measure they make of it.

With the advent of the Legislature come whispers that Glen Ridge will ask for a Borough law that will be legal and them take the benefit of it. It does seem as if that would be mean thing for them to after all we have done for them. Our Town Committee has been very considerate to the Ridge, granting all their requests. This breaking up into small municipalities is contrary to both law and custom at the present time, when centralization on monied and landed

interests is the order of the day. The time possibly is approaching when we of Bloomfield will be a ward of Newark. If Fairview, Watsessing and Glen Ridge each go off and flock by themselves perhaps Newark would not care to have us, and so the disintegration might be a blessing in QUIDNUNC.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO IN-ITIATE AND PASS UPON LAWS.

Referendum-A Principle Which Is Rapidly Gaining an Army of Supporters. During the past twelve months agita-

Sullivan particularly I feel that I am simply giving Cæsar his just due.

riples of direct legislation were unknown and not advocated in this country prior to a year ago. Such an intimation would be untruthful and an act peddlers of "chestnuts" to go down formers. My own personal knowledge referendum"-as it was then called-by the first declaration was given out by on the ice and cars ruu over from American socialists, but as one of the Jersey City to New York; and when older advocates I freely admit that before the people within the past year tains even brighter prospects.

assembly the Knights of Labor incorporated a direct legislation plank in its platform. The Central Labor union of New York has adopted it as one of the demands to be made before the state constitutional convention, and central and local labor organizations all over the country have taken action favorable a state organization of some strength called "the People's union," which has but one plank in its platform, and that The weather this week has given a direct legislation plank. The People's party national convention at Omaha last July adopted a resolution commendatory of such a change in the have been slimly attended. Ministers method of legislating, and in several states the party platforms were radical upon the subject. The reform press of the country is fast taking up the queshave a compelling influence that in tion, and altogether great headway is being made by this the only sound principle of lawmaking.

Now what is meant by direct legislation, or the initiative and referendum? It is very easily understood, Those who read or hear the words for the first time are prone to think they have struck some terribly complex proposition-a sort of high class Chinese puzzle. Two minutes of investigation disabuse their minds, and the whole thing becomes as simple as A B C. Direct legislation, with the seems to come natural to fight when three small but powerful words, "by the people," added, means that the people shall make their own laws. The initiative means that force shall be given to the present perverted right of petition; that the people shall have the rightwhich must be respected-to propose people for their approval or disapproval. and that any measure against which a

cast shall not become law. An otherwise intelligent reporter said to me one evening at the conclusion of an address in which I had said a few words for direct legislation: "That's all very pretty in sentiment, Buchanan, but it will not work. It's too cumbersome." And that is the standard objection raised by those who dread changes in our presyou'd have us voting all the time. Look at the number of bills introduced in conof the state legislatures," says one. Ah. there's the rub. Ninety-nine out of one legislation that has gone before, or are a necessity. There are as many in the interest of schemes which the to initiate and vote upon laws.

Then if we had the initiative and referendum it does not follow that any Tom, Dick or Harry could compel the consideration of any crotchet, or that the expense and annoyance of an elecproposed. The principle being adopted. the rules for its operation would be constructed with a due regard for the rights of the majority, and a reasonable percentage of the voters would be required to support a measure before it would be considered. On the other hand, it is proposed that only those bills would be submitted to a vote of the whole people for which 3 per cent. of the voters petitioned within, say, ninety days from the date of their publication. It is nonsense to oppose a wise and just principle because, on first thought, it may be considered a little difficult of application, There are fifty times as many laws on our statute books now as we have any use for, and when you are thinking and are still costing.

Our laws conflict and interconflict, and if a statute is six months old the decision which some judge has rendered upon it has more to do with deciding an action brought under the law than the law itself. All these conflictions and complications are nuts for the fellows who make a living out of the lawjudges, attorneys, etc. A friend of mine, whose den is in a large office building

said to me the other day while I was talking to him about direct legislation, "There are fifty lawyers in this building, and I'll go you a cigar that not one of them will indorse your initiative and

might be in demand at high prices?

But I am wandering. We boast

hear quite often of a "pure and trium

have until we abolish the system of dele-

gating the ruling power to a few and

moke it that a representative form of

government is not a democracy. Is a

United States senator, who does as he

tion in favor of direct legislation by the antil now it is considered a paramount Mr. Rayner moved that the Fire issue by many of the leaders of reform in the United States, as well as by the rank and file of the great labor moveseveral causes, but to none other so much as to the publication and circulation of A discussion took place as to who Mr. J. W. Sullivan's book, "Direct Legislation," and the able articles written by this gentleman in The Twentieth Century and supported by his indefatigable made valuable contributions in various ways to this work, but in naming Mr.

> adopt the principle of the whole people governing. Put it in your pipe and In referring to the past year I do not mean to convey the idea that the prinpleases or as the machine dictates for six an ideal democracy? Well, have you pending measure?

regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic has been submitted to the voters of the state, and so with the question of woman suffrage. The issuance of bonds, levying of special tax and many similar questions are voted upon by the people in numberless instances. Then why should not the people be permitted to express at the ballot box their will upon such questions as the tariff, immigration, postal telegraphy, silver coinage, Canadian annexation and many other matters which our representatives seem unable to handle? Their inability to decide is principally due to a lack of knowledge as to just how the fellows who cast the votes feel about it. It is absurd to say that the people express their will upon these leading questions when they choose between the various candidates put up for office. A thousand or more things, most of them trifles; are at work at such times. Wait and see if the Democrats make any considerable changes in the tariff before you dispute this position. One man objects to the direct legisla-

tion idea because he is "afraid to make such a radical change. Don't like to be making experiments in such important matters." Bless your soul, my son, no one asks you to experiment. Switzerland has had the referendum for 300 years, and has so extended the system that she now practically has direct legislation by the people. Do you know a freer, happier, more peaceful people on earth than you will find in the little mountain republic? Do you ever hear of any Swiss "swarming in the steerage and unloading themselves upon our shores!" With a country like ours, gifted in natural resources as no other land under the sun, and twenty years of government by the people through direct legislation, we might offer inducements even to the Swiss, whose native land does not present such grand natural op-

tention to the subject. Familiarize jesty. vourselves with its workings in Switzerproper stand when the time comes to kingdoms the monarch rose, stared, exdecide whether you will longer remain ploded and in his full agonies screamed the prey of bunko legislator or will gress during one session, to say nothing gain for yourselves and your children a throne fell prostrate on the floor. There pure and unqualified democracy. JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Germany's Army of Unemployed. The exceeding severity of the present winter throughout the German empire kings are mortal.-Indian Mirror. have been compelled either to shut down ey, at present director of the state licompletely or to reduce the number of brary. In it all books are classified into hands. In Berlin alone there are 30,000 a certain number of principal subjects, unemployed. The government is per- which, in alphabetical order, receive plexed at the grave aspect of affairs, numbers; for instance, astronomy may which it cannot remedy by the mere en-actment of laws and statutes. The and each division receives a decimal; grand duchy of Baden has taken the ini- for example, history may be 1; thus tiative by sending its chief labor in- the history of astronomy is numbered spector, Woerrishoffer, to Mannheim in 1.1. The divisions are further subdiorder to confer with the unemployed vided, and each subdivision receives a workingmen in that city.

Labor Exchange in New York. The proposition that working men shall establish in this city a sort of labor exchange, where employers may find workers and workers may find employment, is a sensible one. Men have committed suicide for lack of worl: when employers could not find hands. This ought to be easily remedied.—New York Advertiser.

A strike for an advance in wages of the clockmakers at May's Landing, N J., is creating some comment. These about expense just try to calculate the men were brought to the country by the mountains of money they have cost us Baron Hirsch fund, and the factory was established by the same agency to secure them employment.

It costs \$7,000 to kill a man. From the Crimean war down to that of 1870-1 the civilized nations of Europe and America spent in destroying one another \$21,000,000,000. The wars of the last 100 years have cost \$140,000,000,000. without counting the serrow, the loss of TWO PATIENTS IN A DISPENSARY.

Small Newsboy and a Big Firemar Each Undergo an Operation. Late one evening a man was seated in the receiving room of one of the dispenreferendum scheme." I didn't accept saries in the lower part of the city. He the wager for obvious reasons. If any- was talking to a young surgeon who had thing were wanting to make me favor- charge of the room, and the conversaable to direct legislation, it would be tion turned to the subject of the courage fully supplied by the opposition of the shown by young folks as compared with men who depend upon the misunder- that of adults. standings and misfortunes of their fel-

low men for a means of livelihood. They a child standing pain better than a man. make the laws in such a way as to create Why, it stands to reason"-A necessity for their services in all sorts "Hullo!" says the surgeon. "What's

of disputes, large and small. What this?" would you think of the physicians if they were to sow the seeds of some awful

The visitor turned and saw two bare disease in the country that their services, footed urchins, one about eight, and the other perhaps a year younger. The elder came in carrying his companion, whom he carefully laid on the lounge. Then great deal about ours being a govern- he raised himself and said " ment of, for and by the people. There "Me and Dannie 're newsboys, and

can be no government by the people unjust now he stepped on a busted bottle less the people make the laws. We also in de park and cut his foot." "And you carried him all the way phant democracy." We have not a demofrom the park here on your back?" cratic form of government, nor will we

The doctor had washed the blood from the foot and disclosed a deep, ragged cut about three inches long. He carefully washed and dressed it and was about to thread his needle to take a few needed stitches when the patient spoke up for "Are you goin to sew it, doc?"

years on a stretch, the personification of "Yes, my little man. It can't heal without it.

heard of many of them asking their constituencies how they should vote on a He lay back, and after one suppressed groan the tears which trickled down his cheeks alone told the story of the We practice the referendum principle nary New York newsboy is not a very vote on amendments to national and easy thing for even the sharpest needle state constitutions. In some states the to pierce, and the pain of the operation was much increased. While it was going on a member of the New York fire patrol entered and sitting himself in chair waited with evident impatience for his turn to arrive. The sewing fin ished, the foot was bandaged, and the young Styrax took up his burden. "How far have you to go?" asked the

> It was a full half mile to Oliver street. but the youth took up his burden cheer

Well, sir, what can I do for you? said the surgeon to the man. The patrolman was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, tall

broad and muscular. "Well, you see, I was hitchin up the hosses, and they started and threw me down. I fell on my hand there," he added as he held out the member. It was considerably swollen. To find the cause of the swelling the doctor began to run his fingers along the injured part, but he had hardly begun when his wrist

was seized in a grip like iron. "Hold on there, doc; that hurts!" "Of course it does, but I have to find out what's the matter."

Again he tried, and again he was pre "How do you think I can fix your hand when you won't let me find

what's the matter with it?"

-New York Tribune.

"I know that, but I can't stand it," the surgeon to the attendants, who had come in attracted by the noise. The man's arm was held, and it was found that the hand had been merely sprained.

The King and the Seidlitz Powder. On the first consignment of seidlitz powders to the capital of Delhi the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained to his majengaged in either the lawmaking or esty how it should be used. Into a goblawbreaking business is to give some let he put the twelve blue papers, and attention at once to the subject of direct having added water, the king drank it legislation by the people. If you in-dorse the principle—and how on earth countenance expressed no sign of satis-

you can help doing that I can't see do faction. It was then explained that in not be quieted by the harpies who tell the combination of the two powders lay you "it is cumbersome" or "revolution- the luxury, and the twelve white pow ary," but read up on the details as pro- ders were quickly dissolved in water, posed by men who have given much at- and as eagerly swallowed by his maland, and be prepared to take your bered while Delhi is numbered with the

"Hold me down," then rushing from the

he lay during the long continued effervescence of the compound, spurting like 10,000 pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death, a melancholy and humiliating proof that The Dewey System.

number expressing hundredths. Books on the history of astronomy in America might be 1.12,

After these come, when necessary, further subdivisions still, and then, in practice, come the shelf marks, which show where the book is to be found. The system, theoretically, is perfect; practically it is cumbrous, and, except to the cataloguer, unsatisfactory. Adapted in various ways, it is used in many libraries, however.-New York Sun.

Some Yankee Traits In Mexico. "If anybody thinks the citizens of the Cactus l'public do not possess their ful share of Yankee shrewdness he is likely to become wiser without growing wealth ier during a year's sojourn in Mexico, said Ignatius Schumaker, as he joined the circle of bonanza kings who wen talking pay rock in the corridors of the of years ago to pick up a few fortunes in the mining district. At Chihuahua I be Is equip came acquainted with an old grease, ing Neat Work at Short Notice. Prices Low men and other results,-Cincinnati En- who professed to become very fond o me. One day, when I had warmed his

leathery old heart with pulque, he con fided to me that he knew the location oan old Aztec mine of fabulous richness It was situated upon a branch of the

brother, a wealthy ranchero. It was from this mine that the Montezuma drew the bulk of their fabulous wealth "During the war waged by Cortez the mine was forgotten, and he-my com panion-had lately discovered it. He had specimens of the ore, and it was "It's all bosh," said the visitor, "about fully 70 per cent, coin silver. Of course I bit-bit ravenously. I set out for his brother's ranch next day and reached it after a three days ride, The old mine 29 PELOUBET ST., BLOOMFIELD was certainly there, and it gave every indication of being as rich as represented I scraped together every dollar I could on mand and bought a third interest in it. Then I went to work to form a com pany to develop it. I did not work long

Yaquai river, on hand owned by his

however. The first man I interviewed look d'et me pityingly and remarked 'So old Jose has caught another sucker has la? My innocent friend, that old hole is salted. You could carry away every ounce of payerock within twenty five miles of the place in a meal sack."

> Isane Newton's Hirst Inspiration. The youth of Ligh scholastic attain ments who is always carrying off prize naturally raises hepes of his subsequent success in a particular career. Of course the most is neede of him. He is not only to the latter, indeed, he is a practical certificate-a "human document"-of the first class. Finally he leaves school and it is confidently predicted that, if

-St. Louis Globe Democrat.

But the "dull boy" seldom receives the benefit of the doubt in any speculation as to his future. Once dubbed "dunce" or reputed "slow," and he i allowed to develop in the shade, emerging from which he satisfies or surprises his friends only because nothing was expected of him. No one can dispute the claim of Sir Isaac Newton to a monument in Westminster abbey, nor to the

praise conferred by Pope's well known

he does not achieve greatness in the bat-

tle of life, it can only be on account of

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night. God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light Nevertheless the greatest of English philosophers was a so called "dunce" at school. Sir David Brewster tells us that Newton made little progress "until one day the boy who was above him having given him a severe kick in the stomach, from which he suffered great pain, he labored incessantly till he got above him in the school, and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy."-London Standard.

Perseverance and Push. Perseverance and "push" are far from being the same thing, and quite as far from being equally commendable. A girl walked into a large dry goods store, and going up to one of the firm asked if he wished to employ any more girls in his workroom. The gentleman was busy, but he left his work and answered her

courteously in the negative. The girl, who was showily dressed and evidently impressed with her own appearance, would not accept his answer, "I was told you wanted more belp, persisted the applicant somewhat defi-

"It was a mistake, you see. I'do not, was the reply.

"No," was the answer, given very de cidedly and with courteons coolness. The girl looked at the gentleman somewhat doubtfully and walked out. Turn ing to a friend the gentleman said: "That young woman saw that I was

busy and pushed herself forward without a word of excuse. . She did not appreciate the courtesy I showed her. I GROCER. would not employ a girl who had s much push and so little modesty and consideration for the rights of other people. She would never succeed in my store. I doubt if she would succeed any- Choice Teas & Coffees, where."-Youth's Companion.

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